

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4666

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS

200 PAIRS of Heavy Woolen Pants for Men, the product of one of the best mills in the country, at \$2.00 a pair. Biggest value ever offered in first-class goods.

BOY'S Suits and Reffers in good variety, made from trustworthy fabrics; newest styles \$2.50, \$3.50. \$4.75.

BIG STOCK of Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets, heavy lined Canvas Coats, Warm Underwear and Hosiery, and all necessary outfitting for cold weather.

HENRY PEYSER & SON'S.

**"SNOW SHOES,"
CANVAS LEGGINGS,
WINTER SPORTING GOODS,
AND
-Ice Tools-**

**A. P. WENDELL & CO'S
2 MARKET SQUARE.**

**FUR ROBES
OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY**

**JOHN S. TILTON'S
Congress Street.**

**THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
-LAWRENCE-
Portsmouth's Swell Tailor**

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

**Old Furniture
Made New.**

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cashions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL
Hanover Street Near Market,
5 Bridge Street.

**MY
FALL AND WINTER SAMPLES
Have Arrived
AND ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.**

YOU CAN GET SUITS FROM \$15.00 and UP
" " PANTS FROM \$4.00 and UP

Try Us For Your Next Suit.
Cleansing, Repairing and Pressing Done At Reasonable Prices.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

Kittery Lodge of United Workmen Held Interesting Exercises.

Fine Spread Serv'd After The Work, And Speeches Were Made.

Kittery Man In A Massachusetts Hospital—Notes From The Town.

The Kittery Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen held a public installation of officers Thursday evening and the event was one of the most important and profitable in the history of the lodge. The officers were installed by district deputy Frank Pike of Portsmouth and the exercises were witnessed by a large number of invited guests, among them being Grand Master Workman Nathan Carey of Chicopee, Mass.; Past Grand Master Fred C. Ingalls of Boston and Past Grand Master Louis E. Merrill of Manchester.

The workmen held an early business session and the exercises of the installation were begun at 7:30 o'clock, at which time the hall was well filled with the members and their invited guests.

The work was grand and impressive.

The officers installed were as follows: Master Workman, Augustus Schreiter; Foreman, William Grogan; Overseer, Frank W. Call; Receiver, Frank E. Donnell; Recorder, Calvin L. Hayes; Financier, George B. Gibson; Guide, S. Augustus Jackson; Outside Watchman, Charles Lawson; Inside Watchman, Frank W. Mansur.

After this work there was a fine program for the entertainment of the members and guests, including selections by a female quartette, readings, a graphophone concert, songs, and remarks by the members and visitors. The program was as follows:

Selection, Quartet.

Misses Lillian E. Jackson, Grace E. Ball, Julia Abrams, and May Pettigrew.

Remarks, Past Grand Master Frank Pike, Portsmouth.

Remarks, Past Grand Master Louis E. Merrill, Manchester.

Reading, "Biddy's Toothache" Miss Brown, Portsmouth.

Remarks, Past Grand Master F. C. Ingalls, Boston.

Remarks, Grand Master Workman Nathan Carey, Chicopee, Mass.

Reading, "Biddy's Troubles" Miss Brown.

Selection, Quartet.

Vocal solo, Miss Ella Bennett.

After these pleasing exercises, which were of a high character and listened to with the greatest interest, the members and their guests filed into the dining hall, where an elegant spread was served and greatly relished. The menu included everything calculated to satisfy the appetite and taste and on the well loaded table were to be found the following choice articles of food and drink:

Roast Beef Canned Tongue

Poached Ham Cold Chicken

Rolls Baked Beans Escaloped Oysters

Pickles Olives

Bananas Assorted Cake Granges

Mince Pie Cream Pie Lemon Pie

Custard Pie

Tea Ice Cream

Coffee

Lemonade

Ice Cream

Coffee

MYTHICAL EL DORADO.

BRITISH CABINET MENACED.

Government May Have to Sacrifice Some One to Remain in Office.

London, Jan. 11.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed for the present by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home government. The Manchester speeches of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, have loosed such a torrent of criticism from the press and individuals of his own party that were parliament to reassemble today it is doubtful whether the Conservatives would retain power, in spite of their tremendous victory in the last session. The growing dissatisfaction with the government's lack of energy in waging the war is no longer concealed.

When such evidence of more value than a published statement from some citizens in a far-away place?

Mr. Thomas E. Blake, No. 6 Green

street says:—"As I grew I always had a weak back and kidneys, and finally a painful smacking urinary trouble developed. The kidney secretions were high-colored, contained a gritty substance like sand or brick dust, and they were often thick and of a milky hue.

Mornings I was so weak that many a time I had to slide down stairs, being unable to attempt it on my feet. I could not sleep nights for the aching and this was often accompanied by dizziness and distress.

I tried remedies, then one doctor and another, but nothing got down to cause until I went to Phibert's pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I paid at a single time \$8 to a doctor for medicine but it did not do me a cent's worth of good.

I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience. They are a valuable remedy."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

PORSCMOUTH PEOPLE

Can Always Find the Best of Proof In Home Testimony.

The following public statement comes from a resident who can be seen on the street, who can be interviewed at his home, and who will only be too pleased to give minute particulars to any one who really suffers from any of the consequences which inevitably follow weak-eued or overexercised kidneys.

Is not such evidence of more value than a published statement from some citizens in a far-away place?

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

ROBERTS AT CAPE TOWN

Indian Hero Will at Once Assume Command.

METHUEN MAY BE RELIEVED.

Report That Sir Hector MacDonald Is to Take Charge at Modder River. No Active Operations Reported Since Sunday.

London, Jan. 11.—The chief item of news this morning is that General Roberts and Kitchener have reached Cape Town.

Until the new commander-in-chief has formulated a new plan of campaign and a new system of tactics, and until substantial reinforcements arrive, news is likely to be conspicuous by its absence, as it is not expected that any great progress will be made.

A report was current in the city yesterday that General Hector Macdonald, when he arrives, will take over the command of the Modder River column, relieving General Methuen, who, it is said, has had serious disagreements with officers under him.

It is known that General Wanschaepe protested against the fatal night march, but without avail, and it is said that the colonel of one of the battalions was sent back to Cape Town because he and General Methuen disagreed as to the advisability of a certain strategic move.

The British generals are at a standstill because of faulty strategy and because the forces on the spot are inadequate, and neither defect can be remedied at once.

Disaster to Suffolk Regiment.

Fuller details of the disaster to the Suffolk regiment do not improve the original story. We now hear nothing of the enemy giving the order to retire. The men seem to have been led on against a strong Boer position and to have been unable to effect anything in the face of a heavy fire, whereupon two companies retreated and the third was captured.

Again it is the same story as Stormberg and Magersfontein.

It is not likely that any great move will be made on the British side until Lord Roberts has considered the whole position and given the generals under him instructions.

General Buller might, if his preparations had been complete, have attacked on Saturday when Ladysmith was assailed or on the following Sunday without giving any ground for the suggestion that he wished to bring off a coup before the arrival of the new commander-in-chief. But he could not have fought yesterday or Monday without leaving himself open to that imputation.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch, dated Jan. 8, from its special correspondent at Free Camp:

"Firing from the Boer positions around Ladysmith began early today and still continues, but the commanding officer is fight and irregular. Our naval guns at Chievoe sent three shells again this morning into the Colenso lines."

Buller's Latest Report.

The war office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received.

The following dispatch, dated at Free Camp Wednesday noon, has been received from General Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as 4 killed and 15 wounded, and this afternoon as admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and divided into small bands, with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About 100 insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of amhos, who doubtless have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes, and the insurgents as they fall back release all prisoners they have captured.

Roumbois' port has been opened to commerce.

Frick No Longer Chairman.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 11.—U. S. Frick was dropped from his position as chairman of the Frick Coke company at the meeting of the board of managers. He was continued on the board, whose membership was increased from five to seven. It was also decided to drop John Walker and G. B. Bosworth, friends of Mr. Frick. A. M. Moreland, assistant superintendent and auditor of the steel company; D. M. Clemson, superintendent of the natural gas department; Thomas Morrison, general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel works, and James Gayley, superintendent of the ore supply department, were elected new members. The office of chairman was abolished. Andrew Carnegie did not attend the meeting.

Rasons For Standard's Success.

"I ascribe the success of the Standard to its consistent policy to make the volume of its business large through the merits and cheapness of its products. It has spared no expense in finding, securing and utilizing the best and cheapest methods of manufacture. It has sought for the best superintendents and workmen and paid the best wages. It has not hesitated to sacrifice old machinery and old plants for new and better ones. It has placed its manufactures at the point where they could supply markets at the least expense. It has not only sought markets for its principal products, but for all possible by-products, sparing no expense in introducing them to the public."

Victor Bottled Ale.

"There is no introduction to the Frank Jones Brewing Co., or its products; when the statement is made by this respectable house that their new

product is second to none in existence,

and they are ready to stand behind the assertion, further proof of quality is not necessary.

Are you satisfied that 40 years of successful business means anything? If so send your next order to

Frank Jones Brewing Co.

Portsmouth, N. H.,

or Newfields Bottling Co.,

Newfields, N. H.,

and make assurance doubly sure. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Put up in 12 pints, pints and quarts.

P. S.—Remember the brand,

"VICTOR"

Victor Bottled Ale.

Oliver W. Ham

SUCCESSOR TO SAMUEL S. FLETCHER,

60 Market Street,

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover Street and at residence, Cor. New Vaughan Street and Mayne's Ave.

Telephone 59-2.

COAL AND WOOD.

O. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood.

Other Cos. Sta. and Water Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

WANTED—People to notice that I place

the name of Frank Jones Brewing Co. at the

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THE HERALD.

Formerly The Evening Post.

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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on second class mail matter.

FOR PORTSMOUTH LAND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other daily papers combined. Try it

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1900.

The anti-imperialists had to take a pretty strong quaff of Indiana Beveridge.

Debs says he is about to open "the battle of 1900." He has bought a bean-blower.

They have given Dewey a loving cup. A moustache cup would probably be of more use to him.

Senator Mason is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen for his present spell of science.

The Boers at Ladysmith are like a lot of cats that have been thrown into the river—they keep coming back.

Recorder Goff of New York says he doesn't want to hear the Dreyfus case mentioned again. Neither does France.

Dixon finishes his fighting career just like all of his class—he is knocked out, given a big benefit and then opens a saloon.

The few free silver democrats in the state are sucking cough drops energetically to get in the proper condition for cheering Bryan.

Bryan is hungry again, and the Philadelphia democrats are to give him another dollar dinner—plain pork chops, without any spinach.

Roberts and Kitchener are at Cape Town and will now undertake a harder job than cutting off the thousand and one tentacles of the trust octopus.

Senator Beveridge is young and new in congress and the anti-imperialists were going to have all sorts of fun with him, but his masterly speech put them quite under cover.

Senator Hoar is mad because he has been called a "skulking American," in connection with the Philippine issue. The truth always hurts worse than the recoil of a Louisiana mule.

The British are still singing, "There's One More River to Cross."—Nashua Telegraph.

And they've been singing it so long now that the world is getting tired of it and would like something more up to date.

England says she will pay us for all the flour that she seized on American vessels, but tells Germany to sit down and keep still, and wait till the queen's government gets good and ready to notice the kaiser's contentions.

Com Paul has invested in a new plug hat, the first that he has bought for forty years. He may be pardoned for "blowing" himself. He is the only man who ever tackled the British lion, threw him into a cage and kept him there so long.

The Boers are called good farmers, but just now they are not permitting any grass to grow under their feet. Boston Transcript.

They are cutting some wide swathes, just the same, and have stored away a big crop of British prisoners in the Pretoria barns.

The millennium has arrived at last—in the island of Guam. Governor Ivory has liberated all the slaves, abolished loose marital relations, given the natives plenty of work with good returns, and otherwise gone far toward making his little country a most blessed spot of the earth.

There is a law in Norway that no girl shall marry unless she is able to cook, knit and spin. Were such a law in force in this country, mighty few weddings would take place here. The girl who can bake a cake or cook a piece of steak without burning it till it tastes

like a riddle shell, is lamentably scarce to-day. Too many of the dear creatures put in most of their time fixing their hair, reading Laura Jean Libby and cavorting around with no fixed object in life except to mask somebody or take the first prize at a wild party.

Why are all the democratic newspapers down on United States Consul Hay, of South Africa? He is young, indeed, but not all the tact and statesmanship of the world is stored away in heads of men fifty years old. Give the boy a chance to show what he is made, before rushing critics into him into print.

Russell Sage is likely to die bankrupt, if he keeps up these reckless expenditures that have distinguished him lately. Last Tuesday he sneaked into a haberdashery and threw up seventeen cents for a tie. A dozen reporters trailed him and caught him in the very act. This purchase made a big hole in the eight hundred thousand dollars which he had just previously cleared by selling gas stock.

That scheme introduced in congress to raise Shafter's pay for his services at Santiago is certainly funny. The man who devised it must be a humorist. Shafter's services at Santiago consisted of plugging his ears with cotton batting, so he couldn't hear the cannon, and lying in a hammock, in his pajamas. Joe Wheeler is the officer who ought to get an increase in pay.

Le Temps, the great French newspaper, is becoming facious in its old age. Its latest joke, however, is overdrawn. It says that the coming forward of this country to take a place among the great world powers in the far east is simply a novelty and doesn't amount to very much. One of these days, if France gets gay with the American interests out that way, she will find that the so-called "novelty" is a cold, hard fact, backed up by eighty millions of people.

THE WRONG GLASS.
"Some years ago," said a man, "when the book 'As in a Looking Glass' was the rage, there was considerable outcry against the work on the score that it was immoral. This led my friend's wife to instruct her spouse on no account to read the work. He, as was natural, rushed down town straightway and purchased the forbidden volume. At dinner that night he said:

"Well, Sully, I don't see why you didn't want me to read that 'Looking Glass' book, for, although I've read through every page, I must say I couldn't find anything out of the way with it, and he produced the book he had purchased, which turned out to be Lewis Carroll's 'Through the Looking Glass, and What Alice Found There.'

"I can match that story in kind," said his friend, "for I remember about the same time a small piece of mine went to church, and on being asked the text on her return home, said it had been 'As in a Looking Glass.' Subsequent inquiry showed the actual text given out was: 'For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face.'—1 Cor. xiii, 12"—New York Tribune.

An Address With Details.
"America is a good country," wrote a Hungarian watchmaker to a friend at his birthplace, "I have only been six months here, yet I have established myself in business. You will find my address on the card enclosed herein."

A few weeks later the Hungarian received a letter whose address covered the entire envelope. It read as follows: "Sigmund Barnay, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry. Watches repaired and made better than new. Good prices for old gold. Jewelry appraised almost for nothing. Diamonds set. A large assortment of watch chains, finer than gold ones. Weekly installments taken. No—Avenue B, in the middle of the block."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the governor and council this evening the nomination of John T. Allen of Keene as judge of probate of Cheshire county and Christopher H. Wells as police justice of Somersworth, were confirmed. The following appointments were made:

Thomas D. Deuchme of Concord, commissioner to the Paris exposition vice Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, resigned;

Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke of Manchester, trustee of Industrial school;

George B. Chandler of Manchester, trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, vice John C. French, deceased.

Henry W. Doghee of Moultonboro was pardoned from the state prison by the governor.

WAR OFFICE HAS NOTHING TO GIVE OUT REGARDING SATURDAY'S LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Although the war office despatches fail to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, inquiries made by correspondents at Methuen's home have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily, and spinal and other injuries supervened. Although the number of deaths from dysentery and fever at Ladysmith have been published at the war office since Saturday's fight, nothing has been given out regarding losses in the engagement. The war office asserts that it has nothing to give out.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack upon Ladysmith last Saturday, the Gib, the British loss was fourteen officers killed and thirty-four wounded, and eight hundred non-commissioned officers and enlisted men killed and wounded. The Boer casualties are estimated at between two and three thousand."

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; eases the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

A FREE CONSULTATION

BY LETTER WITH DR. R. V. PIERCE

IS OFFERED TO EVERY SICK WOMAN. ADDRESS DR. PIERCE

BUFFALO, N.Y.

REPORTED CRAZY.

Cablegram Says Gen. Methuen's Mind Is Gone.

Reported That He Will Be Relieved Of His Command.

WAR OFFICE SENDS OUT A DENIAL OF THE NEWS.

PETTIGREW GETS HIS HAMMER OUT AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A spirited and somewhat sensational debate occurred in the senate today on the Philippine question. Its basis was the resolution introduced recently by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, calling for an inquiry into the conduct of the war. Mr. Pettigrew attacked the administration fiercely, declaring that a systematic effort is being made to suppress truthful information regarding the war from the American public. He claimed that this is in line with a scheme to advance the candidacy of President McKinley for re-nomination and re-election.

A FIGHT OVER CARDS.

WHITEBURN, Ky., Jan. 11.—A row over a game of cards took place at Groundhog tonight with most sanguinary results. In the altercation there were two factions of four men each. John and Tassie Hall and Archy and Henry Leat opposed Dave and Henry Sutherland and Berry Long and Henry Campbell. All the participants drew revolvers in a hurry and over two hundred shots were exchanged. Tassie Hall and Archy Leat were killed almost instantly, while Dave Sutherland and Campbell received wounds that will probably result mortally. The other Leat brother and Henry Sutherland were also wounded.

CAPTURED A BURGLAR.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 11.—The Misses Merrim and Lena Josselyn, daughters of one of the most prominent manufacturers in this city, caught a burglar in their room this afternoon. They locked the front and back doors, called the police officers, but before the arrival of the officers they cornered the burglar in the attic and took away from him the money and jewelry which he had taken as booty.

MR. SHUTE'S BEQUESTS.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 11.—A large number of public bequests were contained in the will of Isaac S. Shute, who died here early this week. The estate on High street is bequeathed to the hospital and two thousand dollars goes to the Methodist church. Other bequests, varying in value from two to five thousand dollars, will benefit missionary societies.

WRECKED IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

SR. JOHN, N. H., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, but whose name is not yet known, lies wrecked in St. Mary's bay, five miles from the shore. Her head is low in the water and she is afire aft. Several persons have been washed from her deck during the day and just before darkness set in others could be discerned clinging to the rigging. It is feared that they will have perished by morning. At nine o'clock tonight no further particulars could be obtained and probably cannot be before morning.

HOSPITAL STEWARD AT SOLDIERS' HOME DEAD.

TILTON, N. H., Jan. 11.—Dr. William O. Hurd, the hospital steward at the New Hampshire Soldiers' home, in this town, died here today.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Forecast for New England: Hail falling in rain in southern portions Friday, clearing at night, probably fair Saturday, southerly gales, shifting to westerly.

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., tells us how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

IRRITATED THE AUTOCRAT.

Speaking of autographs, I once asked the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table how he treated the autograph hunters.

"Well," he replied, "I grant their requests provided they include a stamped envelope, but I drew the line the other day when I got a petition for an autograph addressed to 'Miss Olive Wendell Holmes.' I thought that if the applicant didn't know enough about me to know the sex to which I belonged he or she wasn't entitled to my autograph."—New York Mail and Express.

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HE LOST HIS BEST GIRL OUT AGAIN.

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"About a week ago I got on board a St. Charles avenue car this side of Lee monument and saw her sitting next to the door, in front. Of course I started in that direction, smiling and raising my hat as I did so, and just then the car took the curve around the base of the monument. I made three or four idiotic turns, grabbed the empty air and dived head first into a fat old gentleman who was reading a newspaper. I must have knocked the breath out of the poor old chap, for he gasped like a fish, but I was on my feet in a minute and would have made the rest of the trip to the end all right if the confounded curve hadn't been what is called a 'reverse'—that is to say, it crooks first one way and then the other like a letter S.

"I started on my second beat exactly in time to catch the upper crook, and I promptly repeated my original performance with variations. I wound up the act by falling over the knees of a stern looking matron in spectacles, and she remarked in a tone audible to all hands that she couldn't understand why drunk men were permitted to ride with respectable people. The young lady was scarlet with mortification, and to avoid compromising her I sat down on the other side.

"In a moment or two my hated rival sauntered in as gracefully as dancing master and immediately monopolized her society. The fellow was broke once in the north and did a couple of months as a conductor, so he is on to the curve, and since the episode I have described he has frozen completely out. As I said before, the trolley car walk ought to be part of every gentleman's education. It's necessary as dancing."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. The brother Odd Fellows not mentioned in the bodies are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Fred Joslyn, N. C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spunney Jr., Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langler, F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William P. Gardner, K. of E.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. F.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—J. H. Kirvan, G. K.; Geo. S. Kirvan, D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy, C.; Dennis McGrath, W.; W. T. Morrissey, F. S.; W. F. Micott, R. S.; Daniel Caswell, T.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Excellent Senator, E. J. Voudy; Sr. Seneschal, Andrew O. Caswell; Jr. Seneschal, Joseph C. Pettigrew; Sacerdos, E. W. Voudy; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas. H. Magraw; Rec. Sec., James E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., Andrew O. Caswell; Treas., N. A. Walcott; Warden, W. P. Gardner; Trustees, F. C. Langley, Fred Wood, Oren Bragdon.

BESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, E. J. Voudy; Sr. Seneschal, Andrew O. Caswell; Jr. Seneschal, Joseph C. Pettigrew; Sacerdos, E. W. Voudy; Sr. Vigilante, Chas. H. Magraw; Rec. Sec., James E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., Andrew O. Caswell, Treas., N. A. Walcott; Warden, W. P. Gardner; Trustees, F. C. Langley, Fred Wood, Oren Bragdon.

MUSIC HALL.

IT SAVED THE SHIP.

WARNING VOICE THAT CAME OUT OF THE WILD NIGHT.

a Old Naval Officer's Thrilling Story of a Remarkable Escape From Death on a Mysterious Rock in the Pacific Ocean.

They were speaking of wireless telegraphy when a retired naval officer said: Let me tell you a true story, though I do not care to mention the names of the persons concerned, but they are in the very top.

"We will say that Lieutenant Glover was officer of the deck of the ship *Ramous*. She had been cruising off the coast of South America for several months and on putting into port received orders to sail for a small group of islands 1,000 miles to the west and rescue some sailors who were reported there. The vessel was nearing this place when the accident occurred. As I have said, Mr. Glover was on deck that night. It was blowing pretty fresh and clouding up, and he ordered the royals in and then topgallant sails. Even then the ship was heeling so that it was not comfortable. He was about to call the watch and reef topsails when he heard a voice, 'Keep to the right; keep further to the right, for God's sake!' It was so distinct and clear that he turned, expecting to see some one, but the man at the wheel was a long distance off. Glover called to him, 'What did you say, quartermaster?' he asked. 'I didn't speak, sir,' replied the man. 'I thought you did,' Glover rejoined. He walked forward a way and looked out over the water again, when again came the cry, 'Keep to the right; keep to the right.'

The officer turned quickly, but there was no one near him, and, startled, he turned aft, a strange fear or something akin to it taking possession of him. He was in charge of the ship and was responsible for her, but he had no right to change the course without consulting the captain. So he strode forward, with an effort to throw the feeling off. But as he grasped the shrouds and looked ahead the voice came again: 'Keep to the right! In God's name, keep to the right! That settled it. Glover sprang forward and shouted: 'Lay aft, watch 'bout ship!' The men sprang to their stations. 'Ready about stations for stays' came the order, followed by the whistle of the boatswain. The ship surged up into the wind, buffeted the waves for a few moments, then swung on the other tack. As she came on her course Glover made up his mind that he was in it, as when he explained to the captain that he had put the ship about all on account of a voice he would in all probability be either put under arrest or placed on the sies report as being unfit for duty. But his relief in sailing in another direction was so great that he did not seem to mind anything else, and he immediately proceeded to report. 'Captain,' he said, 'I have come to report that I have put the ship about for what you will consider an idiotic reason. Three times I heard a voice like on deck say, "Keep to the right," and I was so convinced that that was danger ahead that it became a certainty, and I put the ship about, sir.'

'That settled it. Glover sprang forward and shouted: 'Lay aft, watch 'bout ship!' The men sprang to their stations. 'Ready about stations for stays' came the order, followed by the whistle of the boatswain. The ship surged up into the wind, buffeted the waves for a few moments, then swung on the other tack. As she came on her course Glover made up his mind that he was in it, as when he explained to the captain that he had put the ship about all on account of a voice he would in all probability be either put under arrest or placed on the sies report as being unfit for duty. But his relief in sailing in another direction was so great that he did not seem to mind anything else, and he immediately proceeded to report. 'Captain,' he said, 'I have come to report that I have put the ship about for what you will consider an idiotic reason. Three times I heard a voice like on deck say, "Keep to the right," and I was so convinced that that was danger ahead that it became a certainty, and I put the ship about, sir.'

'Glover stood and waited for his sentence, as the captain was a noted martinet and an explosion was fairly sure to come, but to his amazement the captain said: 'You did quite right, Glover. So stand fast and keep her as near the spot where you went about as you can until morning.'

'The captain came on deck early and sent a note for Glover. 'Mr. Glover,' he said, 'I wish you to figure out exactly the leeway and drift during the night and put the ship on the old course again, and let me know when you estimate that she will reach where you were last night when you put her about.' Glover figured awhile, ordered the ship about and stated that they would reach the spot in two hours. The men soon discovered that something unusual was in the wind, and excitement grew intense when the officer of the deck ordered an extra lookout in the top and held all hands to keep an eye on danger ahead.

'The ship was forcing ahead at great speed, and at 4 bells Glover informed the captain that as near as he could judge they were on the exact spot. 'Keep a weather eye out, lads,' said the captain, 'and the man who sees anything ahead gets extra grub.' For 20 minutes the ship plunged on. Then a man in the forecastle waved his arm, shouting, 'Luff, luff; looks ahead!' Up went the helm, and the big ship snugged around into the wind while the sailor pointed to the starboard where the sea was eddying, boiling and foaming over a long, sunken ledge just at or below the surface, so low indeed that it could not have been seen until the ship was nearly on it. Glover's face was white as a sheet as the captain walked up to him and said, 'Say nothing of this, my boy, but you have saved us from a horrible death.'

'The wind was dying rapidly, and in a short while the boat ran within a few feet of the spot and found a ledge about a foot below the surface, a ledge of jagged, toothlike rocks extending along for a mile and very narrow, with deep water all about—a ledge never known before. Now that ledge is marked on the charts.'

'And how did it work?' inquired Brownlow.

'At the end of 12 months I found that I had £55 in the bank.'

'Good! Could you lend me £—'

'And a few days later,' interrupted Smithson, 'last Thursday, in fact—the bank failed. You haven't got a cent about your clothes, have you?'—London Fun.

A TIDAL BORE.

A Grand Spectacle to Be Seen in the Petitcodiac River.

The bay of Fundy is known to the world chiefly on account of its tides, which rise to an immense height, 70 feet, having been recorded. As these tides reach the head of the bay and are forced up the Petitcodiac river, the collisions are such as to form the front into an almost perpendicular wall of water called a "bore." This formation is a grand and exciting spectacle, and interest in the phenomenon is increasing. Large numbers of American tourists, scientists and others visit the locality to admire its effects and study its causes.

About 19 miles from the mouth of the Petitcodiac, at a point commonly known as the "bend," the river takes a turn almost at right angles to its previous course. Immediately above the bend and on the site of the Intercolonial railway is situated the town of Moncton. The run of the rising tide first breaks into a bore at St. John's creek, eleven miles below Moncton. At first it is scarcely noticeable, but it gradually grows until in the bend it about reaches its maximum height. The wharfs of Moncton are thus the most popular positions from which to view this interesting phenomenon. The average time of the arrival of one bore to the arrival of the next is about 12 hours and 20 minutes, so that the average retardation from day to day is about 50 minutes.

But this bore is erratic, and the daily retardation may be anywhere from 40 minutes to an hour.

The best time to see the bore is during the full moon of August, September and October, and if the visitor would see this natural wonder in its most beautiful aspect let him choose a bright moonlight night rather than the daytime. Under such favorable circumstances a crowd of 400 or 500 people one day last fall witnessed the arrival of the bore. The schedule time for its arrival given by the local newspapers was 9:20 o'clock. At 9:20 the expectant crowd at Moncton's wharfs heard a noise easily distinguished as the rush of distant waters. This grew louder and louder as the bore approached and rounded the bend, and at 9:22, two minutes later than the schedule time, there appeared in full view of the spectators an almost perpendicular wall of water five or six feet in height, rushing madly against the swift current of the stream. In some places along the head of the bore the water, beaten into foam by its own violence, sparkled in the moonlight, while along the shore the mud plowed from the bank made the water almost black. The contrast was beautiful.—*Soil Culture.*

SOBERING UP DAY.

A Curious Chilean Custom That Makes Monday a Holiday.

Monday is a dies non in Chile. People have learned by long experience that they can expect little from their servants and employees on that day. They call it "Sins Lunes"—sobering up day. A manufacturer goes to his shop Monday morning to find that only a few of his hands have reported for duty, and even they are in a seedy condition. In some establishments in places where labor is plenty the hands who are absent on Monday set to work during the week, but this rule cannot be applied in most of the cities, because labor is so scarce that employers are at the mercy of their help and are compelled to tolerate their delinquencies.

The mistress of a household allows her servants a Sunday off in turn, but she demands them to report for duty on Monday and is never surprised to receive a message from the police station. Carpenters, masons and other mechanics seldom work more than five days in a week for the reasons I have given, and there is a proverb that the shoeshops are never open on Monday.

The same customs attend the celebration of legal holidays, and it requires five days for the people of Chile to express the patriotic emotions inspired by the "Día y Ocho de Septiembre"—the 18th of September, or the "dairy echo," as it is familiarly called—the anniversary of Chilean independence. Everybody prepares for it. Houses are freshly painted, flags are raised over every roof, bonfires burn on the surrounding mountains, fiestas are held in every park and plaza, special masses are sung in the churches, all the banks, business houses and manufacturing establishments are closed, schools are dismissed, and every boy, young and old, great and small, engages in the festivities with a zeal and enthusiasm that are seldom seen elsewhere.—*Chilean Letter in Chicago Record.*

Wasted Economy.

"A little over four years ago," said Smithson, "I made up my mind that I was spending too much. It didn't seem to affect my health in the least, but I thought it was a foolish waste of money, and I decided to give it up."

"A very sensible idea, indeed," replied Brownlow.

"So I thought at the time, I figured out, as closely as I could, how much I had been spending each day for cigars and tobacco. Then I set aside each day and started a bank account for it. I wanted to be able to show just exactly how much I had saved by not smoking."

"And how did it work?" inquired Brownlow.

"At the end of 12 months I found that I had £55 in the bank."

"Good! Could you lend me £—"

"And a few days later," interrupted Smithson, "last Thursday, in fact—the bank failed. You haven't got a cent about your clothes, have you?"—London Fun.

No Use for a Study.

There is a good deal of point in a little story that I read in French the other day—a point that tricks American men of the class who have their own houses, as well as Frenchmen. A man is getting himself up a new house and he and his wife are considering plans. One of these plans is favored by the wife.

"Well, I should like this plan very well," says the husband, "but I don't quite see where I am going to get myself in a study."

"A study!" exclaimed the wife. "What do you want of a study? You don't smoke!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Ring the Hair.

Many women who shampoo their own hair spoil it by insufficient rinsing. Galons of water should be used, as it is important to rid the hair of every particle of soap.

You might as well expect one wave of the sea to be precisely the same as the next wave of the sea as to expect that there would be no change of circumstances.

MY FLOWER.

Flowers—stars of nature's evening—
Are scattered over the earth,
The flower of the beach,
And the flower of the forest,
The flower of the field,
The flower of the garden,
The flower of the brook,
And yet the flowers of the head
Are the flowers of the heart,
The flowers of the soul.
—Detroit Free Press.

INDIAN TATTOOING.

It Was a Universal Custom With the Aborigines of Old Louisiana.

Tattooing was a universal custom among the Indians of old Louisiana with both sexes. Among the men it possessed a significance attaching to their career as warriors, and their tattoo marks were testimonials of distinction. With the women it seems to have been merely a matter of adornment. From this girlhood the women caused themselves to be tattooed on the face. Sometimes it was a line of tattooing across the top of the nose; sometimes the line was up and down the chin, and not infrequently the entire upper part of the body was marked.

The young men of the nation also subjected themselves to the tattooing process by being tattooed first on the nose, like the women, and not until they had given evidence of their courage were they privileged to receive tattoo marks on any other part of the body. This testimony of their merit as warriors was reserved for them when they had distinguished themselves in war by killing an enemy in battle or by bringing with them from the field of carnage the scalp of an enemy taken in the fight. When he had thus given evidence of their worthiness, he was tattooed with a line of tattooing across the forehead and told he was now a true chief.

He was instructed to receive the

A LESSON FOR WIVES.

WHY HUSBANDS ARE NOT ALWAYS ABLE TO SAVE MONEY.

A Financial Agreement, In the Nature of an Experiment, That Was Sanctified to Smiles and Not Long After Dissolved in Tears.

It was his private opinion that he was a sagacious business man, and possibly she was right.

"I can hardly the family finances better than thou," she was accustomed to say, and she sold it so often that he finally told her to try it.

"I'll have no personal account at the bank put in your name," he said, "and will please to stand from under. All this, everything that pertains to our living expenses shall be attended to by you.

I will draw a certain amount each week for such personal expenses as luncheons and car fare, but you shall have entire charge of everything else."

Naturally she was jubilant. She hadn't put in ten years telling him how she could save money without getting the idea that she knew something about it. It took a little time to have his books written up, and the account transferred to her, but finally one evening he brought home a nice little checkbook and told her it was all arranged. Then he instructed her in the mysteries of drawing checks, warned her not to overdraw the account and directed entirely of the business management of their joint affairs. Just about a week later she met him at the office late one afternoon and went to dinner with him. They had a good dinner, just such a dinner as they had had on previous occasions when they had taken dinner together down town, and she enjoyed it thoroughly until he pushed the check book over to her.

"What's that for?" she asked.

"Well, I guess I won't do any such thing," she returned warmly.

"I haven't anything to do with it," he insisted. "You're the cashier. You've started in to show me how to keep expenses down, and naturally you'll just do no trick at all if I pay your bills. Just give you an allowance for your incidental personal expenses, I never expected you to pay for dinner you rank with me. Gosh!"

She said: She felt that she was being cheated in some way, but she paid, and then she suggested sarcastically that she supposed he would expect her to pay for the theater tickets too.

"Certainly," he replied.

"Well, then, you won't go," she said.

"Just as you say," he returned plaintively.

The ride home was not an especially enjoyable one, although he seemed to be in excellent humor. She was inclined to be morose, and she had not entirely recovered her equanimity when he reached home the following evening.

"A bill for a dozen shives came today," she said shortly, "I don't see why they addressed it to me."

"I charged them to you," he explained.

"I'm not running any accounts these days, you know. Did you pay it?"

"No, I didn't, and I won't."

"Oh, you'd better," he urged.

"Well, I won't," she answered decidedly.

"You wouldn't have your poor husband sued by a bill collector, would you?" he asked.

"Well, how do you suppose I am going to save money if I have to keep paying it out like this?" she demanded.

"I could have saved money myself if I hadn't had to buy for both of us," he answered.

"Well, it isn't fair; that's all I can say," she exclaimed, but she paid the bill, although she did it under protest.

Things went along with comparative smoothness for a few days after this, and then one morning one of the children asked for 98 cents to get a school-book.

"Go to your mother," was the reply of the man who had abdicated as the head of the house.

"But I haven't any change," she protested.

"A cashier should make it a point always to have change," he said.

"You surely can't expect me to buy the children's schoolbooks out of my pocket money."

She said he was a mean thing, but she had to get the change. The following Sunday they all went to take dinner with a relative in another part of the city, and she had to pay the street car fare on two lines of car for the whole family. Then one night when they were caught out in the rain she had to pay for the carriage that brought them home, and she resented it rather bitterly that money just seemed to melt away. He admitted that he had had somewhat that same experience with it when he was handling the cash. After that she paid the bills for two morning papers that he took, for cleaning and pressing a suit of clothes, for a new hat, for four neckties and for two pairs of cuff links that she thoughtfully asked him to get for the children.

In time she began to bemoan over these affairs. It seemed to her as if he were always asking for money in trifling amounts to pay for things that she had never been bothered about before, or else was bringing home bills. And somehow in some way he did not seem to be as attentive to her as he had been formerly. So it happened that one night he found her in the voice of tears.

"You used to bring me home flowers occasionally," she said, "and you never used to let me go out anywhere without them, and and and when we went to the Browns for dinner night before last I was the only woman there without a corsage bouquet or a flower in her hair. You don't know how badly I felt, but I was too proud to say anything about it."

"Why, my dear," he protested, "I didn't know you wanted any flowers."

"You know, I always like flowers," she retorted.

"I'm passionately fond of them, and you've never forgotten that before."

"But you didn't give me any money to get them with," he explained, "and I didn't feel like charging them to you."

"For a minute there was doubt as to whether it would be tears or fits."

Then she went over to her little desk, picked up her checkbook and threw it on the floor at his feet.

"Take your old checkbook," she explained. "I don't want to have anything to do with it. I don't want to manage anything."

"Except me," he put in.

And the next night he brought her home a big bouquet of roses. Now York Sun.

DEADLY SNAKES.

Various Signs by Which Their Characteristics May Be Recognized.

To distinguish between venomous and harmless snakes is easy in practice, but it is difficult to explain in words alone, as the signs external characteristics which distinguish them. It is neither a peculiar coloring nor a peculiar shape, but it is that forms the dangerous reptiles.

TWO GREAT SALES NOW GOING ON.

Our January Sale Of
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Our Mark-Down Sale Of
WINTER JACKETS.

BIG MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY TAKING
ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES

LEWIS E. STAPLES,
7 Market Street.

A DRUGGIST

Nowadays....

Not only must have a complete knowledge of drugs, but to sell pure drugs he must know their adulterations; he must know just what to look for. We have that knowledge. We sell pure drugs and are careful.

Goodwin E. Philbrick
Franklin Block,

Portsmouth, N. H.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Combined With

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,

Covering nearly all of the most serious diseases and every possible accident. Particulars at

TOBEY'S
Real Estate Agency,
32 Congress Street,

The scarcity and continued high price of Havana tobacco has had no effect on the quantity of

THE CELEBRATED

7-20-4
10 CENT CIGARS.
They have always maintained their high standard. Strictly hand-made Sumatra wrapper and long Havana filler. For sale by all first-class dealers

All WholeSale in Portsmouth by

FRED S. WENDELL, J. H. SWETT,
Dear and Market Sts. Bridge St.

R. C. SULLIVAN,
MANUFACTURER,
Manchester, N. H.

Stoddard's
Stable

HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH
NEW CARRIAGES.

You can get the handsomest and most comfortable turn-out in the state at

STODDARD'S.

NEW BACKS, FOR WEDDINGS AND
OTHER PARTIES

TELEPHONE 1-8.

SALE AND LIVERY BUSINESS

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1900.

CITY BRIEFS.

The Manchester Opera house had one attraction last week and only one this week.

Conner, photographer studio, formerly Nickerson's, No. 1 Congress street.

Special sale on Saturday at the Globe Grocery Co., of 290 Carnation pinks at 15 cents a dozen.

The "S. G" Londres is made of the choicest stock and is the best tan cent cigar in the market.

The snow plow was kept going over the line of the electric road this morning until the middle of the forenoon.

Rubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article.

Coasting on Wibird street hill was excellent on Thursday evening, and was enjoyed by a large number of people.

The special sale on Saturday in the meat department of the Globe Grocery Co. will be 4650 lbs of roast pork at 9 cents.

Games played this forenoon at the Piscataqua club resulted as follows: Costello, 100, Coleman 93; George, 100, Shean 98.

Once more Street Commissioner Scranton satisfied the people with the condition of the streets after the storm of ice and sleet.

The Herald's promise that the Reina Mercedes should be sent here is now acknowledged as a fact by those who opposed it.

The article in the Herald regarding a centennial celebration in honor of the establishing of a naval station here, was the topic of conversation about town on Tuesday.

It is announced from Washington that Major Robert H. Kolbe will be retained by General Wood as inspector general on his staff and that General J. N. Patterson will continue as superintendent of public buildings and grounds.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. D. W. Sanborn.

Mrs. Lucy Sanborn, wife of Daniel W. Sanborn, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine railroad, died at the home of her husband, 90 Myrtle street, Somerville, late Wednesday evening. Death followed an illness of three months.

Mrs. Sanborn was, before her marriage, Miss Lucy Lydestone and was born in Eliot. She had been a resident of Somerville since 1887. Besides her husband, a daughter, Mrs. J. M. French of Somerville, and a son, Fred E. Sanborn of Portland, Me., a conductor on the Maine Central railroad, survive her.

The funeral will be held at the home on Myrtle street tomorrow afternoon at 12.30.

WELL RECEIVED IN NEW ENGLAND.

No attraction on the road has made a greater hit this season than "Dad In Harness." The critics in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Manchester and Portland have pronounced it the success of the season. The stars are very popular in this city.

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE.

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. a Glob. Grocery Co.

HAT RECEPTACLES AT MUSIC HALL.

The latest invention in hat racks under theatre seats has been introduced in Music hall for the comfort of patrons. Several rows of seats have been equipped with the new article for that purpose.

TO BE REPEATED.

The cantata, "The Holy Child," which was sung at the North church on Christmas Sunday evening, and heard by a small congregation, on account of the bad weather, will be repeated at the North church next Sunday evening.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

Four games were decided in the Piscataqua pool tournament on Thursday. The scores were as follows: Donnett 100; Costello 92; Costello 100; Grenier 73; Gardner 100; Morrison 95; Kipps 100; Grenier 75.

ACADEMY GETS \$200.

The trustees of the Hampton academy have received a check for \$200 from Edward Tuck, a banker in Paris, France. Mr. Tuck's father, Hon. Amos Tuck, was principal of the academy in 1855.

MUNICIPAL MEETING.

Important Measures Considered By
Our City Fathers.

Committee On Retirement And Reform
Reports.

Last Night's Session Proved a Very
Interesting One.

The regular meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen was held on Thursday evening with every member present except Alderman Rand.

The records were read and approved.

Ald. Rand came in during the reading of the records.

Petition of Charles Dempsey and others for an incandescent electric light at corner of Dupray court and Deer street, was referred to committee on street lights to report.

Petition of H. C. Locke, and others for an arc light on the corner of Cabot and Islington streets, was referred to same committee with power.

The city auditor's report of approved bills to the amount of \$3247.53 was accepted and the bills ordered paid.

The city marshal's report, which has been previously published in these columns, and is the report of the police commission, was read and placed on file.

The city solicitor's report, which was an abstract of the amount of work performed by him during the past year, was read and accepted.

The chief engineer's report was also read and ordered placed on file.

Three members of the joint committee on retrenchment and reform submitted the following report:

To the City Councils of the City of Portsmouth.

Under your joint resolution passed for that purpose, a joint special committee of six was appointed consisting of the mayor, the president of the common council, Aldermen Parsons and Peirce and Councilmen Littlefield and Nelson, "to investigate every department of the city government under the jurisdiction of the city councils" and report such suggestions as may be considered advisable "towards the reduction and abolishing of unnecessary expenses in the maintenance of the various departments."

This committee has held two sessions, at each of which every member was present and the mayor presided.

The members of your committee, whose names are signed hereto, beg leave to present the following report:

In view of the fact that the fiscal, unlike the municipal, year, begins on the first day of January and ends on the last day of December of each year, and the annual appropriation bill provides the funds to pay the expenses of the city for that period of time, the undersigned were of the opinion that it was necessary or at least best to have all reductions of salaries and all changes that might be made begin and take effect on the first day of January, and with this in view they asked the committee to recommend to you in December such changes and reductions in salaries and expenses as seemed most reasonable and proper, and also to consider whether other matters should not be investigated carefully to the same end. We were met, however, with an absolute refusal, on the part of three members of your committee, to join with us in such investigation and recommendation, for the alleged reason that because the salary of the police justice was too high and the expenses of the police force too much, over both of which we have no control on account of the fact that they are fixed by the legislature, therefore we should not make changes or reduce expenses in those matters over which we have the sole and absolute control. It is needless to call your attention to the utter absurdity of this alleged reason, or to the fact that by the terms of the resolution under which your committee was created, it was provided that the committee should only investigate and report upon such departments as were "under the jurisdiction of the city councils." One at least of these three members claimed that he did not think that this city government should reduce expenses or salaries to affect the next city officials and remarked that he did not believe in reducing salaries now for the reason that he did not know who would hold the offices another municipal year.

The undersigned supposed that after a member of the city council had been in office fully eight months, he would know something regarding city affairs and be better qualified to determine questions relating to the management of municipal business than when he first took his official position, but one of the three members above referred to stated to your committee that he knew no more about city affairs now, after eight months of service, than he did when he was elected in March last, and this gentleman holds an important position in the common council. From the manner in which he voted at the session of your committee, we feel that we should give him the credit of at least telling us the truth.

The undersigned also supposed that it was the duty of every member of the city council to do what he could to manage the affairs of the city carefully and prudently with the strictest economy, as any careful, prudent man would manage his own affairs, but we were met with the positive assertion by some of your committee that this was

impossible and could not be done.

In order to bring the matter to a test and ascertain whether your committee could accomplish anything in the way of reducing the expenses and making a saving to the city, the undersigned urged that the salary of the mayor be reduced from \$1,000 per annum to \$500. The mayor gave his views upon the question and stated that when he served a prior term in 1884 and 1885 the salary was \$300, and he found it ample compensation; that now there was not as much work required of the mayor as then, for the reason that now he has no control of the police force and now there is a city auditor to examine and audit every bill against the city and do much of the clerical work which would otherwise devolve upon the mayor.

The undersigned were of the opinion further that the office of mayor is an honorable one and should not be sought simply for the emoluments it gives to the incumbent, and that the man, who would seek the office simply for the purpose of drawing the salary attached to it, is not a proper person to hold that office. And from all the facts relating to the duties of the mayor, we are satisfied that he would be well paid at a salary of \$500 per annum, and there is no reason why the city should pay \$1,000.

The mayor stated that, through the ordinances forbade any reduction of his salary during his term of office, he would gladly assent to such reduction.

The question being put to your committee, the three members above referred to voted not to recommend any reduction of the salary.

The salary of the city clerk was next considered. He receives now \$1500 per annum together with the fees and other perquisites paid to him, all of which bring his compensation to a sum of \$1500 per annum—just how much we were unable to determine, and there is no mode by which this amount can ever be ascertained if the city clerk does not keep an account of his fees for the year, and produce it. This salary was formerly and for many years \$1,000 per annum. The office was then always filled by a competent person and there were always many other competent persons anxious to obtain it. Then there was no city auditor, and the greater part of his present work for which he now receives \$1,000 per annum, was then performed by the city clerk in addition to the work now performed by him. The fees received by the city clerk were not then as large as now, since the dog license law took effect.

To the undersigned it seemed plain that it was not just to the city for it to be compelled to compensate its city clerk at such an extravagant rate, in view of all the circumstances. We know that there are a great number of good men who are thoroughly competent for the position who would be more than pleased to perform all its duties for one-half the present compensation paid. The duties are light. The hours of duty are short and few. It seemed to us that a salary of \$900 per annum in addition to the fees received by the clerk would be a very liberal compensation, and we are now willing to guarantee to the city the faithful performance of the duties of the office for the next twenty five years at that compensation.

The question being put to your committee, the three members above referred to, voted not to recommend any reduction of the salary.

An attempt was then made by the undersigned to take up other matters where it is apparent to most of us that large savings in the city expenses not only might but should be made, but the other three members of the committee were opposed and declared that they would do nothing in this direction. A motion to adjourn without day prevailed, and your committee adjourned without coming to any agreement upon any matter for the consideration of which it was created.

The undersigned believe that a large sum of money is each year wrung from the tax payers and spent by the city unnecessarily and without any corresponding benefit, and that if the city council would fairly examine into and investigate the various departments, and then act as the members would act in their own private affairs the city need not run in debt each year and the taxes need not be increased. Until some such course is taken by you or your successors, the present condition of things will continue, and we are of the opinion that the conduct of city officials that allow, and approves their continuance, under the circumstances, is little short of criminal.

It has been falsely reported that some members of your committee proposed the reduction of wages paid by the city to employes and laborers paid by the day, but we beg to say that no such proposition was made or thought of by anybody, to our knowledge, and the undersigned expressly declared that there was no such desire or intention, and that only the high salaried offices should be dealt with, in any reduction.

In order to place the matter before you and see if a beginning in the right direction cannot be made, we herewith present a bill for your consideration which, if only two reductions of salaries, will save \$100 annually, without detriment to the city's business, and which we trust you will enact into an ordinance, with such amendments in further reduction of expenses, as shall command themselves to your judgment. Respectfully submitted,

CALVIN PAGE,
JOHN G. PARSONS,
W. E. PEIRCE,
Portsmouth, January 11th, 1900.

On motion of Ald. Kirvan the report was accepted.

Ald. Parsons then introduced the ordinance which the committee recommended. In *Ordinance fixing the salaries of the Mayor and City Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the City Councils of the City of Portsmouth as follows:

SECTION 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed and this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

On motion of Ald. Parsons the ordinance passed its first reading. The rules were then suspended and the resolution passed its several readings and will be brought before the council for concurrence at its next meeting.

Ald. Kirvan, for the committee on claims, reported on the claim of Mr. Dame of Sagamore road, that he be given leave to withdraw. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

The committee on city lands and buildings were given further time to make a report on the repairs to the city farm.

The committee on street lights were also given further time in regard to the contract for street lighting.

Bill of John Mills for work on the tide gates at the North mill bridge, said

bill having been brought up at a previous meeting, was again brought to the attention of the board. The greater portion of the bill has been paid, but there is a question on the balance, \$300. On motion of Ald. Bates the bill was ordered paid.

Ald. Rand called the attention of the board to the condition of affairs at No. 2's engine house. He voiced the recommendation of the chief engineer that it should be connected with the sewer. Referred to the committee on city lands and buildings, with power.

On motion of Ald. Parsons it was voted that when the board adjourned it be until Wednesday evening, the 25th inst.

Ald. Peirce's motion that part of the report of the chief engineer in regards to repairs of buildings, be referred to committee on city lands and buildings, was adopted.

Adjourned.

HERBERT G. ELKINS.

Young Man of Kittery Appointed
Carpenter in the Navy.

Herbert G. Elkins of Kittery, today received his appointment as a carpenter in the United States navy. Mr. Elkins was examined for the position, at New York, about ten days ago. He is but twenty-two years of age and one of Kittery's best young men and the news of his appointment will be received with much pleasure by all who are acquainted with him.

Mr. Elkins is a native of Hampton and came to Kittery to learn his trade on the Portsmouth yard. He is a young man of excellent character and his appointment to such a responsible position is evidence of his ability and skill in his trade.

He is a member of Constitution Lodge of Knights of Pythias and other fraternal and social organizations in the town of the Portsmouth Athletic Club.

Ten other applicants were examined at the time Mr. Elkins took the examination. It is expected that he will be given sea duty soon, as is the custom.